

**COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT THROUGH PARTICIPATORY PLANNING:
A CASE OF TSUNAMI-DISASTER RECOVERY
OF BANDA ACEH CITY, INDONESIA**

By

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*“There is no power and no strength except with Allah
the Most High, the Great”*

**PENINGKATAN KOMUNITI MELALUI PERANCANGAN PENYERTAAN:
KES PEMULIHAN BENCANA TSUNAMI BANDA ACEH, INDONESIA**

ABSTRACT

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk memahami mekanisme dan prosedur penyertaan awam di kawasan yang terjejas akibat bencana tsunami dan mengkaji sama ada proses tersebut menyumbang kepada pemulihan komuniti yang terlibat. Penilaian penyertaan awam telah didokumentasikan dengan baik. Namun begitu, rangka kerja penilaian tidak dapat menilai sejauhmanakah proses penyertaan telah mencapai matlamat dalam konteks pembangunan yang luas. Dalam konteks pascabencana, pembangunan semula diharapkan dapat memainkan peranan dalam pemulihan komuniti. Kajian penilaian ex-post ini mengguna pakai pendekatan kaedah gabungan iaitu soal selidik dan temu bual peribadi. Data soal selidik dianalisa secara deskriptif dan data temu bual mengikut tema. Kedua-dua analisis digabungkan untuk meningkatkan kefahaman mengenai penyertaan. Instrumen ini dibangunkan dengan menggunakan rangka kerja penilaian Rowe dan Frewer—untuk menilai proses penyertaan, dan dengan tambahan kriteria usaha sendiri—untuk menilai pemulihan komuniti terjejas. Dengan melibatkan 44 orang responden dalam soal selidik, dan 33 orang daripada mereka dalam temu bual peribadi, dari empat buah desa di Banda Aceh yang paling teruk mengalami kemusnahan; hasil kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa (i) penyertaan telah diterima ramai kerana terdapat usaha yang serius untuk mengambil kira pandangan komuniti dan ia juga berkesan dalam melibatkan komuniti yang terjejas dalam proses penyertaan; dan (ii) keyakinan komuniti telah dipulihkan semasa proses penyertaan dan mereka lebih optimis pada kehidupan mereka. Kajian ini membuktikan bahawa cara bagaimana penyertaan dikendalikan merupakan asas bagi proses penyertaan yang memenuhi tujuannya. Oleh itu, kajian ini memberi sumbangan dalam meluaskan konteks penyertaan, dan memperincikan penilaian terhadap proses penyertaan awam sedia ada. Kajian lanjutan dijangka dapat membangunkan rangka kerja penilaian yang lebih komprehensif dan padat bagi menilai pemulihan kepesatan sosio-ekonomi untuk mendapat gambaran yang lebih jelas sama ada komuniti yang terjejas menjadi komuniti yang mempunyai daya tahan bencana, sebagai matlamat utama usaha pemulihan bencana.

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This research aims to understand the mechanisms and procedures of public participation process in tsunami-affected areas and to examine whether or not the process contributed to the recovery of affected-community. The evaluation of public participation has been well documented; however, the evaluation framework is deficient in assessing the extent to which participation process has been successful in the fulfilment of its purpose—within the bigger context of development which it belonged. In post-disaster context, redevelopment programs are strongly expected to play a role in recovery of community. In conducting this ex-post evaluation study, mixed methods approach is utilized, i.e. survey and personal interview. Survey data is analyzed descriptively and interview data thematically. Both analyses are combined to enhance understanding on participation matters. The instrument is developed by using Rowe and Frewer's evaluation framework criteria—to evaluate participation process, and additional self-developed criteria—to evaluate the recovery of affected-community. By involving 44 respondents in survey and 33 of them in interview in four most devastated villages in Banda Aceh, the results show that (i) participation was accepted as a major effort to accommodate community views and considered competent in involving affected-community in the participation process; and (ii) community's sense of confidence was restored during/after the participation process and they became optimistic about their life. It is evident that the manner in which participation was facilitated was fundamental for participation process to fulfil its purpose. Hence, the study contributes to the broadening of the context, and deepening the scrutiny, of the existing evaluation approach on public participation process. Further research is expected to develop a more comprehensive and compact evaluation framework to evaluate the restoration of socio-economic vitality of affected-community, in an effort to ascertain whether or not the community is making progress towards becoming a disaster resilient community—as the primary goal of disaster recovery efforts.